Water Conservation

Product Technology That Can Make a Difference

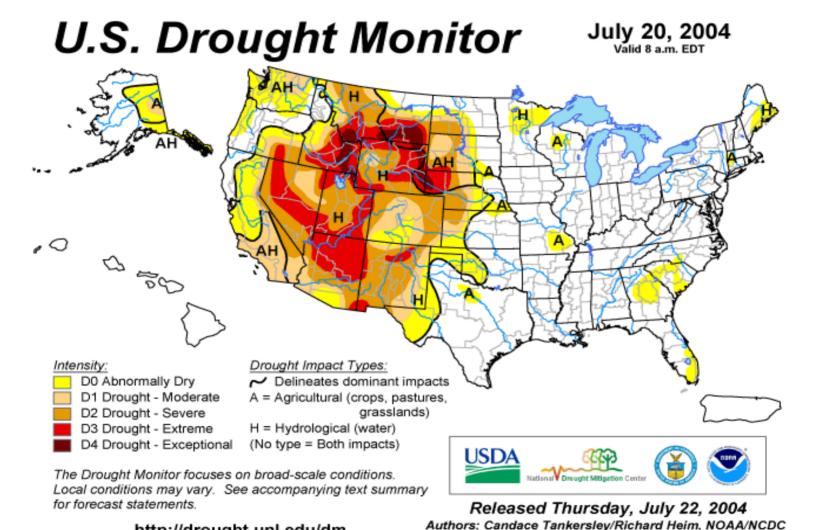
Water Conservation Assumptions

- Water is cheap
- There's plenty of it
- Measures to save water cost more money

Challenge Assumptions

- Water and sewer costs are
 on the rise all across the
 country
- Effecting the bottom-line in new and more substantial ways

- Water is a finite resource
- Population growth far surpasses water cycle recharge.



http://drought.unl.edu/dm

Challenge Assumptions

- Conserving water can save significant dollars
- Water conserving technology is available today at or about the same cost as standard fittings and fixtures

 Saving water makes good sense both financially and environmentally

Some Ways To Save

- The 1992 Energy act went a long way to set some limits for water use.
- Today's new technology can surpass those requirements - save water, without sacrificing performance.
- New technology integrates in the same way as standard fixtures

One Gallon Toilets and Dual Flush Technology

- Super High Efficient Fixtures
- High Performance
- One Gallon Pressure Assist perform better than many 1.6 gravity fixtures*

*According to Recent Maximum Performance Testing results conducted by Veritec Consulting



0.5 Gallons per flush Urinals

- Each Urinal Saves 50% more water than the 92' Energy Act requirements
- Technology available today at no additional cost to standard urinals



Sensor Controlled Faucets

- Reduce water consumption, improve hygiene
- Some newer technology's have self generating power supplies
- Hydro Turbine Generation and Solar Power
- Save up to 70% more water than with traditional manual faucets



Waterfree Urinals

- 100% Water Savings
- Improved Hygiene with dry fixture environment
- Odor free
- Easily retrofits to existing bathrooms



Water Efficiency and the LEED Rating System

- 5 possible points
 - 2 landscaping points
 - 1 wastewater innovation point
 - 2 indoor water use points



Water Efficiency Credits – Indoor Water Use

Credit 2 Innovative Wastewater Technologies Intent:

Reduce generation of wastewater and potable water demand, while increasing the local aquifer recharge.

Requirement:

Reduce the use of municipally provided potable water for building sewage conveyance by a minimum of 50%, or treat

100% of wastewater on site to tertiary standards.

Potential Technologies & Strategies

Specify high-efficiency fixtures and dry fixtures such as composting toilets and waterless urinals to reduce wastewater volumes. Consider reusing stormwater or greywater for sewage conveyance or on-site wastewater treatment systems (Mechanical and/or natural)

Water Use Reduction

Credit 3.1 and 3.2

20% reduction (credit 3.1) 30% reduction (credit 3.2)



Intent

Credit 3.1 & 3.2 Water Use Reduction

Intent:

Maximize water efficiency within buildings to reduce the burden on municipal water supply and wastewater systems

Requirement

Employ strategies that in aggregate use 20% (or 30%) less water than the water use baseline calculated for the building (not including irrigation) after meeting the Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance requirements.

Potential Technologies & Strategies

Estimate the potable and non-potable water needs for the building. Use high-efficiency fixtures, dry fixtures such as composting toilets and waterless urinals, and occupant sensors to reduce the potable water demand. Consider reuse stormwater and greywater for non-potable applications...

The drops add up...

- By utilizing one or more of these new technologies, real savings can be reached.
- Savings of both water and dollars - without sacrificing performance.



Summary...

- No up front costs using water saving technology
- The technology is available today
- Water saving fixtures do not sacrifice performance